

ENGLAND WAKING UP TO IMPORTANCE OF FAIR

Board of Trade Makes Further Investigation Into Financial Side of Question.

SENTIMENTAL REASON, TOO

Shipbuilders and Linen, Tobacco and Rope Manufacturers of Belfast Will Exhibit.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Aug. 8.—While the British public was very apathetic for a time over the American protests because Great Britain said she was unable to exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition, sentiment seems now to have undergone a complete change, and the idea seems to be that England should certainly take part for no other reason than to preserve the warmhearted sympathy which should always exist between the two sister nations and to commemorate such a great world event as the opening of the wonderful waterway must necessarily be.

Many newspapers, notably "The Times," are urging English representation, and the Board of Trade as well as the newspapers are supporting the Foreign Office idea that England and America must always keep their friendship firmly cemented. The Board of Trade also expresses the belief that it would be a fine business investment, despite a few statements to the contrary.

The Tribune correspondent learns that the Board of Trade, at the request of the Foreign Office, is making further investigation into the financial side of the question, and from a usually well informed source it is learned that even if England is not represented by an official government exhibit it is more than probable that the government will extend financial assistance to British firms desiring to exhibit. Though the assistance vouchers issued by the government are not equal to the full \$1,250,000 which it was originally intended to appropriate, it is said that the greater part of this sum will probably be used.

"The Evening News," after making a canvass of the opinions of business firms, finds the greater number highly in favor of an exhibit. Belfast manufacturers of linen, tobacco and rope say they will send exhibits, and the two big shipbuilding firms of Ireland will send models of liners, this being a typical example of what interest one big city of the United Kingdom takes in the great fair on the Pacific Coast.

"The Daily Chronicle" in an editorial on the Panama exhibition advocates an official English exhibition on grounds of international friendship, and says:

"If the misconception which has taken place in America over the government's action is likely to lessen the good feeling which exists between this country and the United States, and if it is likely to create any misunderstanding about our attitude on the Panama Canal act, then the amount of expenditure which participation in the exhibition involves does not enter into the question at all.

"The government, or rather the Foreign Office, is really to blame for allowing its reasons for declining the official invitation to be misconstrued. If Sir Edward Grey had spoken earlier our attitude would not have been misunderstood. This country occupies a position toward the United States for which there is no parallel. Our attitude towards the Panama exhibition should not affect the decision of any other country. We are the country involved in the interpretation of the Panama Canal act. We are joining with Americans in 1915 in celebrating the centenary of the Treaty of Ghent, which has brought one hundred years of peace. There is the object lesson of an unfortified frontier between our two countries of more than 3,000 miles. Canada and Australia will both be represented at San Francisco. There is still time for the mother country to take part officially.

"The obvious alternative to a general exhibition in a series of pavilions is for the exhibition branch of the Board of Trade itself to organize a section, and such action would be politic from every point of view."

"The Daily Telegraph," on the other hand, devotes an article to-day to the exposition in which it declares that the commercial community in England takes absolutely no interest in the matter and urges firm adherence to the policy the government has adopted.

"The Daily Telegraph" says it is sorry to obtain the view of the Lord Mayor of London on the question, but that he declined to commit himself beyond saying that the government's decision was absolutely free from any unfriendly feeling.

Sir Henry Trueman Wood, who was secretary of the Royal Commission to the Chicago exhibition in 1893, and has acted for the British government at various other exhibitions, including that held in Paris in 1889, in a letter to "The Times" says that Great Britain's half-hearted participation in the Chicago and St. Louis expositions had most valuable results in increasing Great Britain's popularity in the United States. He urges that any money spent in taking part in the San Francisco exposition will be well justified.

EXTRADITE EX-POSTAL CLERK

Shortage Alleged in Books of Charles Mayer, of the Alabama.

London, Aug. 8.—Charles Mayer, a former postal clerk on the United States battleship Alabama, was ordered by the magistrate at Bow street police court to-day to be extradited. He was arrested in London on June 27 on a charge of embezzlement, alleged to have been committed in the United States.

Mayer is a native of Chicago and enlisted in the navy in January, 1910. He disappeared in January, this year, and when his books were examined it is alleged that a shortage of a small amount was discovered.

STRIKE ON LUSITANIA

Engineers and Fitters Cease Work—Schedule Unaffected.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Aug. 8.—Owing to a dispute between the engineers and the boiler-makers working on the Lusitania, at Liverpool, some 200 engineers and fitters ceased work yesterday. The dispute was caused by the boiler-makers doing work which the engineers claimed ought to have been given to them.

It is officially announced that the Lusitania's sailing schedule will not be affected but that the liner will return to service and sail from Liverpool on August 23, according to the announcements already made.

NAVY CONTRACT SCANDALS

Hints Abroad That England Also Has Her Krupp Case.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Aug. 8.—Several Parliamentary reports recently have hinted at the possibility of a scandal in the armor and armament department of the British navy comparable to the Krupp revelations in Germany. The latest word in the matter is the report of the select committee on the estimates, of which Sir F. Banbury is chairman, advising the government carefully to consider the question of "trade rings" which involve difficulties in obtaining competitive bids for armor plate and gun mounts.

The report ends with the significant suggestion that in regard to inspection of contract work the committee considers it inadvisable for one officer to be retained in the same place for more than four or five years, unless for urgent public reasons.

MILAN RIOTS CONTINUE

Strikers Trampled by Troops—500 Arrests Made.

Milan, Aug. 8.—The disorders caused by the strikers here took a turn for the worse this morning, and in a conflict between the strikers and the troops more than one hundred persons were wounded, some of them very seriously. The soldiers faced volleys of stones and bricks, but kept admirable control of themselves. It was noticed that the mob was made up of persons having nothing to do with the workmen, but belonging to the worst element of the city, who took advantage of the situation to riot and loot. The authorities are acting with energy, but at the same time with prudence and tact.

At Porta Vittoria the cavalry was obliged to charge the mob, in order to disperse it, and many persons were trampled by the horses. Many were seriously injured. In Corso San Gelsio, not far from the Naviglio, three policemen who were escorting a postal wagon were attacked by three or four score men, with whom they had a hard fight. A squad of Bersaglieri came to their rescue, dispersing the mob.

Deputy Eugenio Chiesa, of the Socialist party, in reply to a telegram sent by him to Signor Giolitti, in which he requested the Premier to try to reach an agreement between the strikers and the factory owners, received a message in which Signor Giolitti gave a decided refusal stating that the question was not an economic one, but an open revolt, and that, therefore, he left full liberty of action to the prefect of Milan.

More than five hundred men were arrested to-day. They will be tried at once in the mean time the committee of the Syndicalist Union has assembled, and will decide whether a general strike in the whole of Italy shall be ordered.

KING'S TRIBUTE TO CODY

Aviator Man of Dogged, Determined, Dauntless Courage.

London, Aug. 8.—King George to-day instructed Lieutenant General Sir Douglas Haig, commander in chief of the Aldershot division, to convey to Mrs. Cody and her sons his sincere sympathy and sorrow at the death of F. S. Cody. The King telegraphed:

"I have received with profound regret the news of the death of Mr. Cody. I saw him on several occasions at Aldershot and I always appreciated his dogged, determined and dauntless courage. His loss will be much felt at Aldershot, where he did so much for military aviation."

PENFIELD WILL SAIL TO-DAY

Ambassador to Austria-Hungary Plans to Visit London First.

Frederic Courtland Penfield, the recently appointed American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, with Mrs. Penfield will sail on the Imperator this morning to take up his post. It is the intention of the ambassador to disembark at Plymouth, cross the English Channel and motor to Vienna. He will stay in London about two weeks.

Mr. Penfield said he did not in the least feel difficulty in finding a suitable home in Vienna.

"In a city of two million population I feel positive that I can find an adequate house," he said. "Should I be disappointed in this respect," Mr. Penfield continued, "there is nothing to prevent my purchasing or building one."

'QUAKE DESTROYS 2 TOWNS

Inhabitants of Caraveli and Quicacha, in Peru, Homeless.

Lima, Aug. 8.—An earthquake on Wednesday destroyed the Peruvian towns of Caraveli and Quicacha. Thousands of the inhabitants were rendered homeless and great misery prevails.

Caraveli is a town of four thousand inhabitants, in the State of Arequipa, 120 miles to the northwest of the port of Mollendo. Quicacha is in the same state. The whole district is subject to frequent earthquakes, and in the town of Arequipa and most of the other towns of the state the houses and public edifices are built to resist earthquake shocks. Arequipa itself has been laid in ruins on several occasions. The volcano of Misti is in the immediate vicinity.

SUN YAT-SEN IN JAPAN.

Moji, Japan, Aug. 8.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen, former Provisional President of the Chinese Republic, arrived here to-day from the island of Formosa. He was traveling in incognito. In reply to an inquiry he declared that he had not yet decided whether he would remain in Japan or go to America.

MARCONI CONTRACT APPROVED.

London, Aug. 8.—The House of Commons, by a vote of 210 to 128, to-day approved the government agreement giving to the Marconi company a contract for the creation of an imperial chain of wireless telegraph stations circling the world.

WOMEN SEE ASQUITH BUT GET NO COMFORT

Premier Tells Them He Has Undergone No Change of Heart as to Suffragism.

IN CONTRAST TO SYLVIA

Militant Daughter Promises to Lead Another Street Riot To-morrow—Will Act, Not Talk.

London, Aug. 8.—Premier Asquith gave comfort to-day to Mrs. Millicent Fawcett, the president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and her non-militant colleagues when they interviewed him in his official residence in Downing Street and urged him to bring in a government measure bestowing the franchise on women.

The Premier complimented his visitors on their constitutional methods, which, he said, were "such a welcome contrast to the criminal proceedings" of the militant suffragettes. He, however, frankly declared that he had undergone no change of heart in the matter and that there could be no question of the government undertaking the desired measure during the present Parliament.

Mr. Asquith pointed out that the final word on woman suffrage rested with the people of the United Kingdom, and said that if the women were able to convince the people that such a change was desirable and beneficial no combination in the world could prevent the attainment of their object.

The Sunday afternoon suffragette riot has become as much a feature in London life as the mounting of guards at St. James's Palace and other set events. Sylvia Pankhurst, the militant suffragette, promises to lead next Sunday's riot. The battle cry will be "On to Downing Street!"

The Free Speech Defence Committee invited Miss Pankhurst to address a meeting in Trafalgar Square on Sunday afternoon, but imposed the condition that she should not ask her hearers to go to Downing Street. Miss Pankhurst to-night declined this invitation and issued a notice "To the lovers of freedom," in which she says:

"I believe it is an argument of sticks and stones from the East End—a general popular revolt—that will win the fight for woman, as it did for man in times past. Therefore, when the free speech people have done their talking I shall be in the Square to go with you to Downing Street."

"Yours in freedom's cause," SYLVIA PANKHURST.

THREE SAVED FROM RIVER

Men Tried to Change Seats—Exhausted When Rescued.

Hackensack, N. J., Aug. 8.—Thanks to prompt work, John H. Bishop, director of the Haverstraw Brick Company, George F. Brink, of the Rosedale Steamship Company, and Captain Thomas J. Leonard were rescued from the Hudson this afternoon, when their motorboat was overturned. The men were returning to New York from the Edgewater shore, and were thrown into the river by the swells from a passing steamboat and their own attempts to change seats.

The men, struggling in the water, were seen by Joseph A. Hall and Timothy J. Mahoney, sealer of weights and measures of Bergen County, who notified Captain Thomas Chicks, better known as "Uncle Tom," proprietor of a shore house, where a volunteer corps is stationed. Chicks, in his power boat, started off for the men and brought them ashore.

Brink was about exhausted and was revived by the use of a pulmonary. Bishop was also in a weakened condition, but was quickly brought around in the old-fashioned way, being rolled over a barrel.

TWO BATHERS PERISH

Drown in Sight of Hundreds at Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, Aug. 8.—Miss Edith Rocker, of Quarryville, Penn., near Lancaster, and William Lewis, a negro, of Washington, were drowned off States avenue this morning before the life guards were on duty. It was the girl's first ocean plunge. She went in with a merry party from the hotel, and sank in sight of five hundred people, nearly all of whom were men.

Because of the rough condition of the sea the men were afraid to venture into the breakers, and it was not until Rufus Bradley, a negro, of this city, appeared, that an attempt at rescue was made. Bradley, without pausing to remove any of his clothing, plunged into the ocean and went to the rescue of the girl. His effort was unavailing and he nearly perished.

Lewis, who was a hotel employee, was bathing alone, and drowned while the attention of the crowd was centered on the struggling girl.

FOUND DEAD NEAR ENGINE

Yard Officer Hears Shots, but Can Locate No Bullet Wounds.

Henry Reoskinke, living at No. 64 East 137th street, The Bronx, employed as an engine cleaner in the yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, at 132d street and Brook avenue, last night found dead beside an engine a man whose name was Carlisle, of the New Haven road. His skull was fractured. Carlisle told the police he had heard two shots fired, and on investigating, found the engine man on the ground. He saw a man run, but could not catch him. Dr. Slavin, an ambulance surgeon, said there were no signs of bullet wounds on Reoskinke's body. The coroner will investigate.

ONE DROWNED; FOUR SAVED

Engine Disabled, Men in Motor Boat Are at Sea's Mercy.

Seabright, N. J., Aug. 8.—Futile efforts were made to-day to recover the body of Michael Murphy, twenty years old, of Brooklyn, who was drowned off here yesterday afternoon. Murphy was one of a party of five who came here yesterday for a day's fishing. The other four were Joseph and Dominic Chomero, Nicholas Gentile and Salvatore Donario, all of Brooklyn.

The four were picked up by a passing schooner. They were suffering from exposure due to the floating about in the water for two hours, buoyed up by life preservers. The engine of their motor boat broke down near Sandy Hook, and the little boat floundered about in the trough of the sea until it sank.

BRITISH DOCTORS FIND TEMPERANCE SPREADING

Improvement Is Particularly Noticeable Among Officers and Men of Army and Navy.

CAUSE OF BERI-BERI

Dr. W. L. Braddon Says It Is Due to Eating Rice Deprived of Alfurone on Its Surface.

London, Aug. 8.—The very remarkable spread of temperance in the British Isles in every rank of society was testified to by Sir Thomas Barlow, president of the International Medical Congress, in a speech delivered at several hundred doctors of various nationalities at a breakfast given to-day in their honor by the National Temperance League in the Grafton Galleries.

Sir Thomas said that a great improvement in this respect had taken place in the army and navy, where the young officers were setting a good example to their men. There had also been an enormous change among the commercial classes, while the use of alcohol in hospitals and by medical men generally had greatly decreased.

The president made an appeal to the doctors present to endeavor to check the consumption of medicated wines, all of which, he said, were mischievous.

Professor Henry Koplik, of New York, read a paper on infant mortality, and Professor Robert Williamson Lovett, of Boston, one on the treatment of curvature of the spine.

Dr. Shirayama, of Tokio, at the meeting of the section devoted to tropical medicine, asserted that students of the disease of beri-beri had been unable to discover the cause of the malady. He had come to the conclusion that if the disease was caused by deficiency of a certain kind of nutrient, there was no reason why it should not occur among other peoples than those of the Far East.

Dr. W. L. Braddon, of England, declared that beri-beri was due to the use of rice, which had been deprived of its surface layer of cells containing alfurone. He recommended the abolition of quarantine for the disease, which had been proved non-infectious.

The principal social function of the day was a brilliant reception tendered by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at the Guildhall to-night to delegates from all parts of the world who are members of permanent commissions.

The doctors of the newly constituted American College of Surgeons, whose first convocation is to be held at Chicago on November 12, are to be presented by Sir Rickman John Godlee, president of the British Royal College of Surgeons, who to-day accepted an invitation handed to him by a delegation of distinguished American surgeons. The delegates were Franklin H. Martin, Chicago, secretary of the American College, John H. Benjamin, New York, George W. Cline, Cleveland, and William J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—The American College of Surgeons was organized at a national medical congress held last May in Washington, along the lines of the British Royal College of Surgeons, "to elevate the standard of surgery on the American continent." It is not a school of surgery, but an association embracing the leading surgeons of the United States and Canada.

Hundreds of applications have already been received for the fourteen hundred fellowships to be bestowed by the new organization at its first convocation in Chicago on November 12. Dr. M. T. Finney, of Baltimore, is president of the organization.

BALKAN WAR IN STEERAGE

Bulgars Fight Greeks on Liner—All Knives Confiscated.

Some people thought the Balkan difficulties were smoothed over several days ago, but that was a mistake. They didn't end till the Cunarder Pannonia, twenty-six days out from Trieste, docked at West 14th street yesterday.

The Pannonia carried 1,121 steerage passengers. Of this number some 400 were Bulgarians, most of whom had left here a year ago to fight for their country. Three hundred or more of the rest were Greeks, who had done the same thing. Before the ship was twelve hours out of port Captain Capper discovered that he had a small Balkan war on his hands.

The officers descended into the forecastle with drawn revolvers and relieved the opposing factions of enough deadly weapons to start a young arsenal. The captain was finally forced to order all knives removed from the steerage dining room.

Captain Capper finally brought the ship to shore without the loss of a soul, only to have two men killed on his deck the first afternoon in port. They were Michael Ryan and James O'Brien, deckhands, who were caught under a load of macaroni which fell from a derrick as it was being swung ashore.

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ORDERS DRAFTED FOR EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Army and Navy Fully Prepared for Action in Mexico at Moment's Notice.

MILITARY CHIEFS CONFER

Owners of One Hundred Vessels Warned That Ships May Be Needed to Transport Troops.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Aug. 8.—Army and navy officers, who in general regard intervention in Mexico as ultimately inevitable, have for several months been in readiness for any transfer of troops, movement of ships or mobilization of marines which may be necessary, through a crisis in Mexican affairs. There remains little or nothing to be done save issue the orders which have been already drafted in the Bureau of Navigation of the navy, the headquarters of the marine corps, and the office of the adjutant general of the army.

John Basset Moore, counselor of the Department of State, had a conference lasting two hours to-day with the Acting Secretary of War, Mr. Breckinridge, and General Winterspoon, Chief of Staff of the army. Afterward Secretary Bryan and Mr. Moore conferred. The purpose of it all was not explained, but it is naturally assumed to have had to do with the Mexican situation. The Secretary of the Navy was at the White House this morning and later had a talk with Mr. Bryan.

Should it become necessary to employ the armed force of the United States, it is expected that the navy would have less work of an urgent and immediate character than either the marine corps or the army. The marine corps is in readiness as an expeditionary force to be taken to any point on the Mexican coast where it might be considered advisable to land a large body equipped for field operations and furnished with the means of shelter and support for an indefinite period.

Mobile Army of 30,000.

The troops forming the 2d Division, at Galveston and Texas City, under the command of General William H. Carter, have been for several months impatiently waiting orders either to cross the Rio Grande or to be relieved from monotonous and uncomfortable service. It is realized by the military experts that this command will not, of itself, suffice for any formal advance movement in Mexico, but arrangements have been made to increase the force by infantry, cavalry and field artillery—comprising the mobile army—to an aggregate extent of 30,000 troops. Most of these are distributed over the United States, but all the details for their concentration at ports on the Atlantic and West coasts, whence they would sail on specially chartered transports to the Mexican point of debarkation, have been completed.

The four transports which have been at Galveston for some months, are in position to receive the elements of men and supplies at a moment's notice. The Secretary of War, after consultation with the Secretary of State and the President, several weeks ago decided that it would be unwise to recall these transports from Galveston or to put them out of commission. These four transports are regarded as sufficient to transfer from Galveston to the Mexican ports all the troops as rapidly as they can be brought to Galveston, with their supplies for departure.

Troops in the northern section of the United States would probably be sent by rail to New York and Newport News and shipped on vessels, the equipment of which by the War Department to the extent of about one hundred has been the subject of negotiations. Notices have now been sent to the owners and managers of these vessels warning them that the ships may be needed on short notice. It is desired to avoid, if possible, the expense of a too short notice, which would make the government liable for the losses in the shipment of freight and so on.

Must Maintain Lines.

The 3,000 mobile troops available in the United States should not begin to answer the purpose should there be occasion for military operations in Mexico. Such a force would be able to take care of itself, of course, as it is composed of trained soldiers under experienced officers. Such a body could without doubt force its way either from Vera Cruz or from the two points of railroad entrance in Northern Mexico across the country to the Mexican capital. This force, however, would be unable to defend its line of supplies, which it would be necessary to maintain for the uninterrupted shipment of ammunition and provisions.

This feature, army officers admitted to-night, is the serious aspect of this troublesome problem. It is realized that invasion would be met with the peculiar type of guerrilla warfare which is characteristic of the Mexican fighter and to which the country lends itself. That means that it would be a comparatively easy matter seriously to hamper an invading force by employing in advantageous positions a comparatively small opposing body. The railroads, crossing the country, can be so easily put out of commission that it would require weeks and perhaps months of labor for restoration. This situation would require an armed guard at every vulnerable point along the line of approach, and it imparts to the situation a serious aspect which the most sanguine army officer makes no attempt at concealing.

When it comes to providing a military force at all adequate to accomplish what ever was desired by the administration in the way of Mexican pacification the military authorities still incline to the conviction that there would be needed an army of fully 24,000 men. It would be necessary, therefore, to provide for a number of reserves, and it was this action which was recently contemplated by the leaders in Congress as a special emergency measure, but President Wilson vetoed such action lest it create alarm and embarrass the State Department in its efforts to adjust the Mexican situation by diplomatic means.

Mr. Wilson informed his party associates in Congress that legislation which would be required in the event of intervention should not be undertaken until all other resources of the government had been exhausted. The first step toward increasing the regular military force would be, therefore, the enactment of a new and adequate volunteer army law, which has already been framed and is now before the House Military Committee.

HUERTA'S AFFRONT

WITES COERCION

Continued from first page.

who has been formally announced as the personal representative of the President of the United States.

The administration will also have to reconstruct its entire scheme for the settlement of the Mexican troubles, as the failure of the Lind mission means the failure of President Wilson's whole Mexican policy, and, it is feared, may make it necessary for this government to drop its conciliatory methods.

Bears Message to Huerta.

It is known here, and it was to-day admitted, that Mr. Lind carries a communication for Huerta, giving President Wilson's ideas of what ought to be done. It was believed before that it might be possible for Mr. Lind to see Huerta and personally present this communication from the American Executive. Now, however, the State Department is not sure but that Mr. Lind will stick strictly to his non-official character and send any communication he may have to make through the officials of the American Embassy.

Huerta is playing a bold game, and one which will probably prove popular at home and make it more possible than ever for him to solidify his country. That he already has won a point or two is the opinion of some observers here, who point out that at least he has the American government making explanations to him, while hitherto he had been wholly ignored by Washington. The situation is complicated, but amounts about to this:

Huerta declines to consider that Mr. Lind is merely an adviser to the American Embassy and devoid of rank and power, diplomatically speaking. Instead, he looks upon him as an envoy from the United States to devise some means to deprive him (Huerta) of his office and eliminate him from the situation. He declines to be eliminated and is determined to make political capital out of the developments.

The administration here has fallen back on diplomatic technicalities, and says that Mr. Lind is only an adviser to the American Embassy and that the President has a right to send him to Mexico if he pleases. In reality, technicalities aside, every one in Washington knows that Mr. Lind's position is designed to be one of far more influence and power than that of a subordinate in the embassy or an adviser to the first secretary of the diplomatic service, who is now in charge there.

Bryan Blames Newspapers.

Secretary Bryan contends he has found in the "sensational newspapers" the cause of the present impasse, which he insists is due to misapprehension on the part of the Huerta government, gained from erroneous reports and unauthorized statements of President Wilson's plans. He issued this declaration this afternoon.

"The statement of the Mexican Foreign Office was based on misrepresentations for which this government is not responsible. In sending Governor Lind as an adviser to the embassy, the President is entirely within his rights, and this department will not assume that his going will be regarded as unfriendly when the character of his mission is understood."

Mr. Bryan refused to say what were the misrepresentations which have misled the Mexican government. He would say only that there were misrepresentations, and that the newspapers were guilty. Mr. Bryan also would not discuss the possibility of Mr. Lind being ordered to stop at Vera Cruz.

A report to the State Department from Progress says that a small plantation belonging to Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, near Ciudad del Carmen, and adjacent property owned by the Mexican Expeditionary Company, an American concern, have been occupied by insurrectionary forces under Manuel Pascual.

Rebels have also occupied Laguna College, fifty miles above Carmen, on the Mametel River. Federal soldiers have been sent from Campeche to protect the properties. A number of young women teachers in the Tampico district have been cared for by the American Consul there and have been sent to Galveston. One of them, however, refused to go. (Chamal also at Tampico. They will be sent to Galveston or New Orleans.)

Miss Charlie May Cunningham, about whom inquiries have been made, is reported safe. Mr. Bryan has received telegrams from Charles Bissel and Bernard McDonald, who were released by the federal troops upon the urgent demand of the State Department, thanking him for his assistance.

DE LA BARRA IN CITY, A PROPHET OF PEACE

Way Will Soon Be Found to Settle Difficulty, Says Mexican Ex-President.

The present tension between Mexico and the United States will soon be terminated, according to Francisco de la Barra, former provisional President of the Mexican Republic and former Ambassador at Washington, who has been newly appointed Mexican Ambassador to France.

Señor de la Barra was asked about the settlement was to be brought about as he landed from the Morro Castle, of the Ward Line, yesterday.